

# Stopover sites for migratory birds

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# Why conserve migratory stopover habitat?

- Migration is energetically demanding; a period of vulnerability
- Birds arriving on breeding grounds in good condition may have higher fitness
- Many stopover sites are threatened

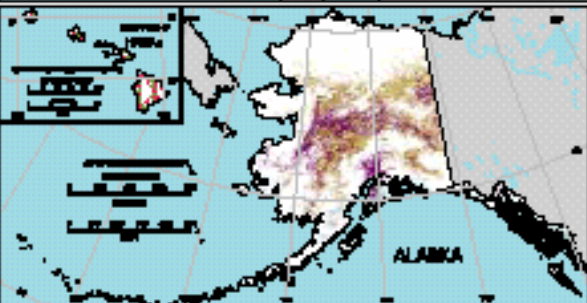
“...Apparent mortality rates were at least 15 times higher during migration compared to that in stationary periods...more than 85% of apparent adult mortality...occurred during migration.”

Sillett and Holmes (2002)





(US Forest Service)



SITE: DLH

D/T: 09/12/00 1057Z

RANGE: 230 KM

RES: 1 KM X 1 DEG

MODE: CLEAR AIR

UCP: 32

ELEV: 0.5 DEGREES

UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 37

BASE REFLECTIVITY

SITE: DLH

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RANGE: 230 KM

RES: 1 KM X 1 DEG

MODE: CLEAR AIR

UCP: 32

ELEV: 0.5 DEGREES

UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 39

BASE REFLECTIVITY

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RANGE: 230 KM

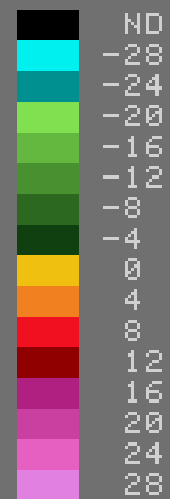
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VCP: 32

ELEV: 0.5 DEGREES

UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 33



BASE REFLECTIVITY

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D/T: 09/13/00 0119Z

RANGE: 230 KM

RES: 1 KM X 1 DEG

MODE: CLEAR AIR

VCP: 32

ELEV: 0.5 DEGREES

UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 30

BASE REFLECTIVITY

SITE: DLH

D/T: 09/13/00 0129Z

RANGE: 230 KM

RES: 1 KM X 1 DEG

MODE: CLEAR AIR

UCP: 32

ELEV: 0.5 DEGREES

UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 33



BASE REFLECTIVITY

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RES: 1 KM X 1 DEG

MODE: CLEAR AIR

UCP: 32

ELEV: 0.5 DEGREES

UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 32

BASE REFLECTIVITY

SITE: DLH

D/T: 09/12/00 1116Z

RANGE: 230 KM

RES: 1 KM X 1 DEG

MODE: CLEAR AIR

UCP: 32

ELEV: 0.5 DEGREES

UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 37

BASE REFLECTIVITY

SITE: DLH

D/T: 09/12/00 1126Z

RANGE: 230 KM

RES: 1 KM X 1 DEG

MODE: CLEAR AIR

VCP: 32

ELEV: 0.5 DEGREES

UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 38

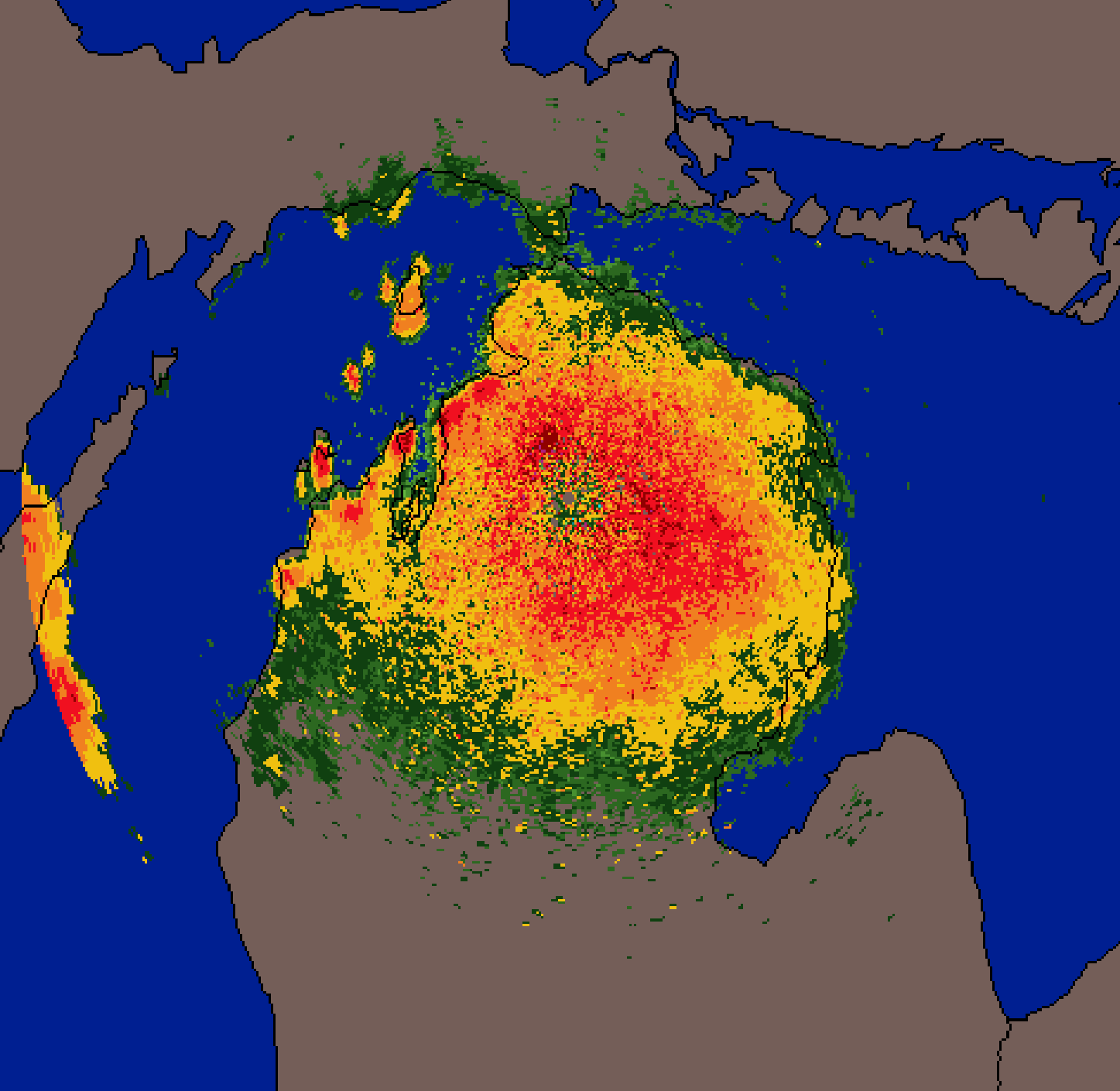


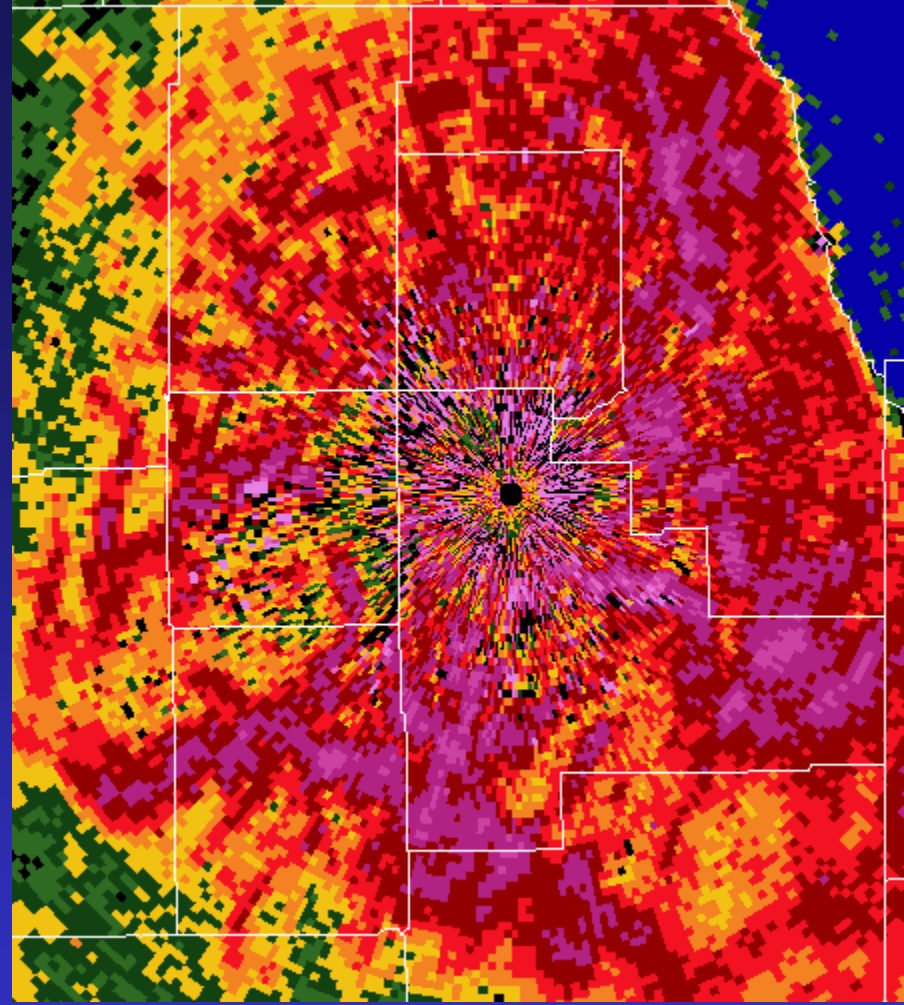
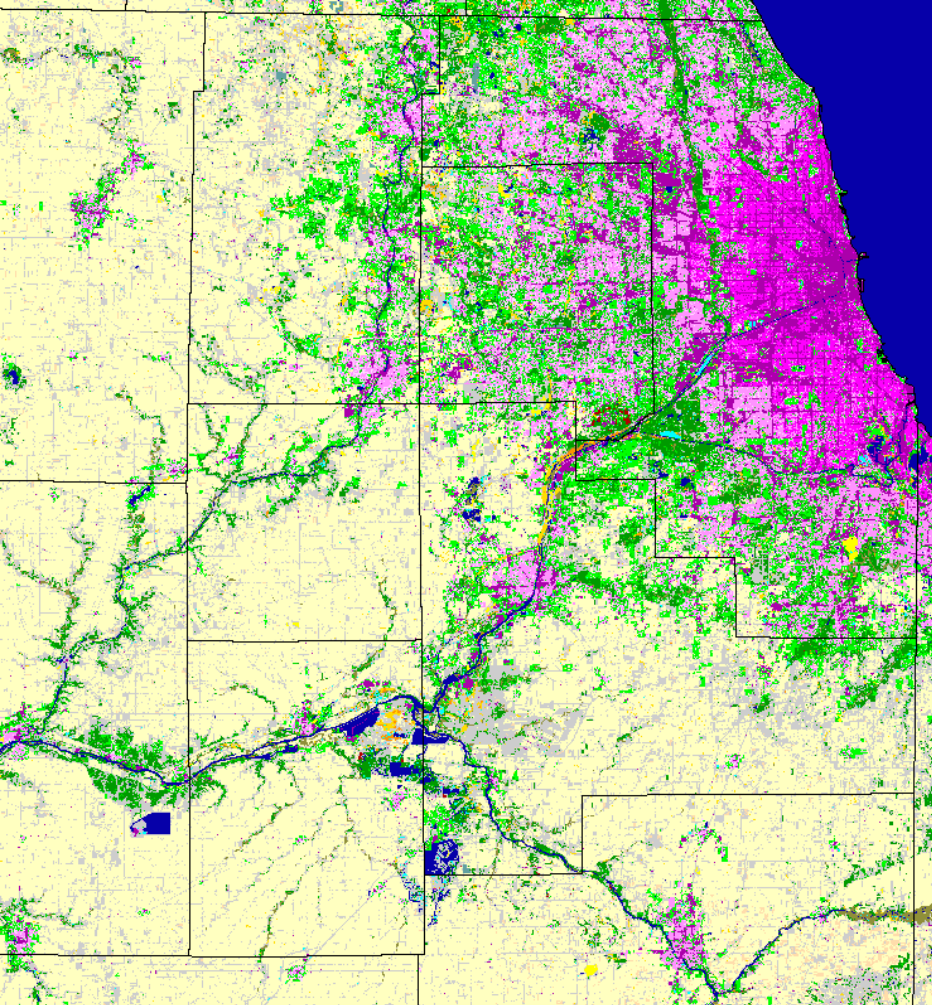
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UNITS: DBZ



MAX DBZ: 28

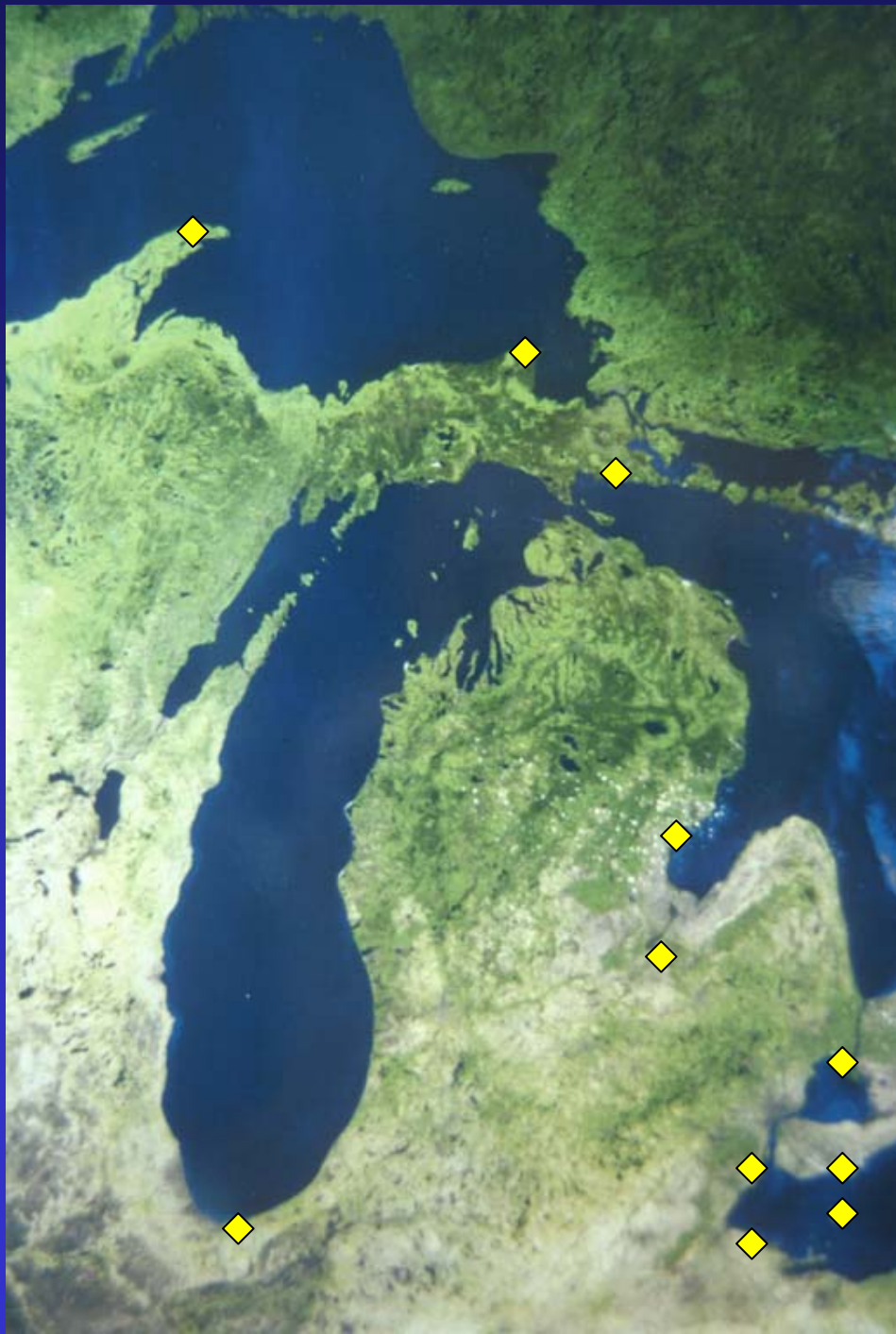




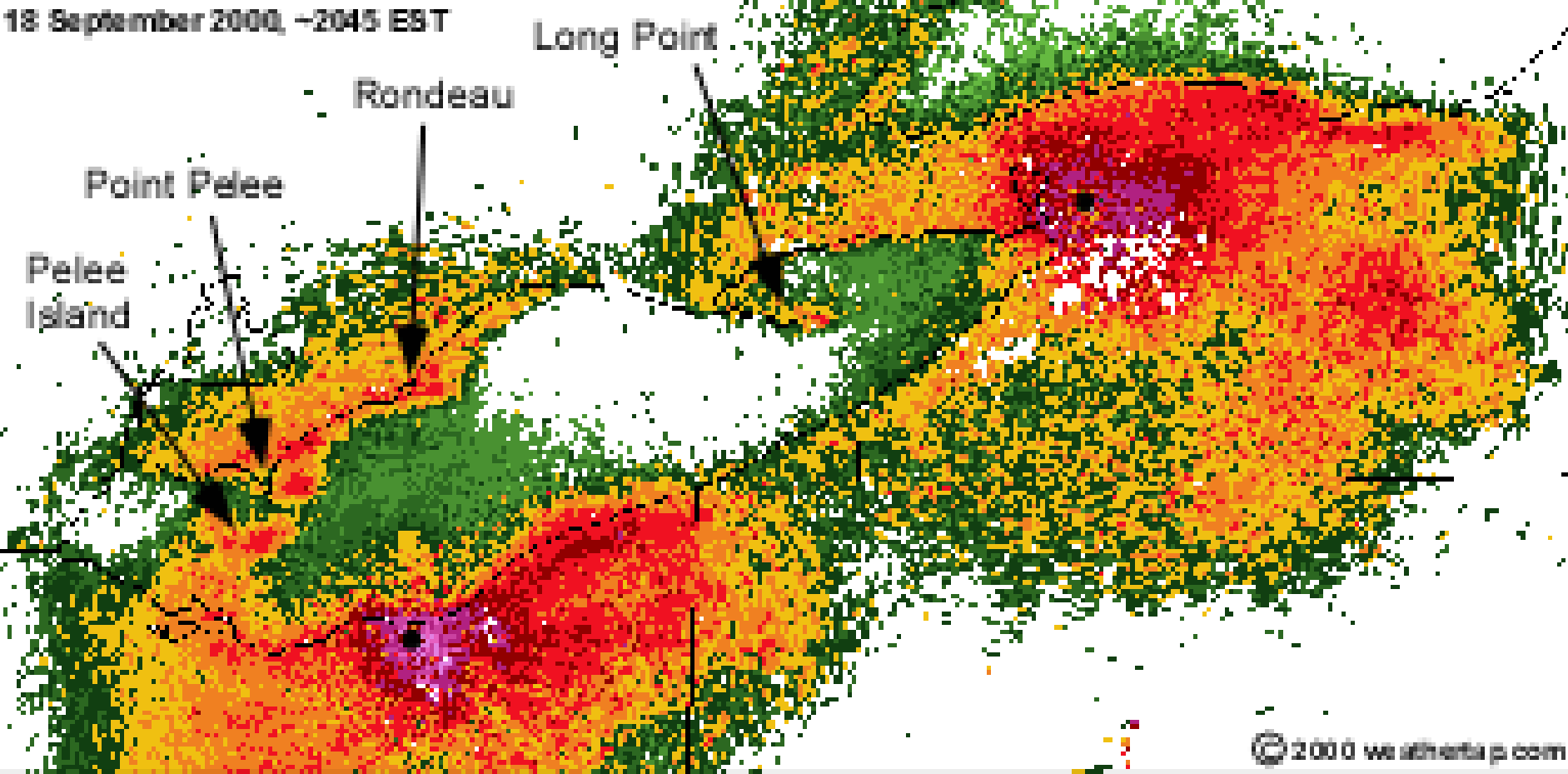
# Goals of western Lake Erie basin stopover project

- Identify attributes of stopover sites for all groups of birds
- Map sites with these attributes
- Overlay distribution of other biodiversity
- Protect sites, including outreach

◆ Protected  
Stopover site



18 September 2000, ~2045 EST





# Stopover sites: landbirds

- Diverse, structurally complex plant communities, certain plant species, water
- Spring: high aquatic insect productivity
- Fall: sites with high insect/fruit production
- Proximity to Great Lakes
- Isolated patches in altered landscapes



# Threats to stopover sites

- Habitat loss
- Fragmentation
- Community composition/structure change
- Invasive species
- Water quality degradation
- Hydrological changes
- Towers, buildings, light

# Protecting stopover sites

- Acquisition, easements
- Management
- Land use policy
- Education
- Ecotourism

# Stopover sites: general criteria

- Relative migrant abundance
- Percent of population using site
- Consistency of use (spring/fall; year)
- Presence of resources (food, water, shelter)
- Proximity to other sites
- Condition of birds

# Recent and near-term projected work

- Working group in place
- Draft of stopover site attributes complete
- Mapping – early 2005
- Outreach – early 2005
- Pilot projects – 2005
- Expansion of project – Feb. 2005

# Collaborators

- Black Swamp Bird Observatory
- Consumers Energy
- Detroit Edison
- Ducks Unlimited
- The George Gund Foundation
- Great Lakes Islands Collaborative – GLNPO/EPA
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources
- The Nature Conservancy – GL, MI, OH
- Ohio Department of Natural Resources
- The Ohio State University
- University of Michigan - Dearborn
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Wildlife Habitat Council